(a) whether it is a fact that during rainy season, lot of damage is caused to places of national Heritage;

(b) if so, the details thereof, place-wise; and

(c) the details of steps Government have taken for their proper maintenance and care?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) No serious damage of the centrally protected monuments of the Archaeological Survey of India has been reported, although at places parts of a few monuments have been damaged due to heavy rains and the details of those are given in the enclosed Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India has already initiated necessary remedial measures for their proper conservation and restoration.

Statement

Names of the centrally protected monuments which are affected due to rain

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument	Location	District	States
1.	City wall	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
2.	Madan Mohan Temple	Vrindavan	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Chini ka Rouza	Agra	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Temple	Laka Mandal	Dehradun	Uttaranchal
5.	Siva Temple	Gopeswar	Chamoli	Uttaranchal
6.	Excated Remains	Purola	Uttarkashi	Uttaranchal
7.	Excavated site	Dholavira	Kachha	Gujarat

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Losses suffered by airports

1642. DR. ABRAR AHMED:
SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports which are running into losses;

(b) the accumulated losses in each case as on 31st March, 2003;

(c) the main reasons for losses; and

(d) the steps taken to minimise the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The names of airports with respective accumulated losses in crores of Rupees shown in brackets in each case as on 31st March 2003 are Port Blair (8.79), Rajamundry (1.55), Tirupati (9.24), Vijayawada (6.98), Visakapatnam (9.78), Tezu (0.72), Dibrugarh (22.32), Guwahati (118.27), Jorhat (5.03), North Lakhimpur (7.26), Silchar (8.54), Tezpur (2.02), Gaya (7.40), Patna (26.88), Chandigarh (9.90), Raipur (8.12), Safdarjung (26.14), Ahmedabad (23.45), Bhavnagar (5.81), Bhuj (0.69), Jamnagar (1.84), Kandla (2.37), Keshod (3.06), Porbandar (3.46), Rajkot (10.23), Surat (0.22), Vadodara (11.10), Gaggal (4.11), Kullu (10.15), Shimla (5.93), Jammu (6.91), Leh (2.66), Srinagar (10.38), Ranchi (17.25), Hubli (1.22), Mangalore (11.78), Belgaum (6.91), Trivandrum (42.99), Lakshadweep (6.04), Bhopal (23.83), Gwalior (6.03), Jabalpur (4.21), Khajurao (12.34), Indore (8.70), Nagpur (50.34), Aurangabad (7.62), Imphal (23.86), Barapani (2.04), Lengpui (3.62), Dimapur (10.98), Bhubaneswar (26.03), Pondicherry (0.84), Amritsar (20.45), Ludhiana (3.87), Jaipur (30.04), Jodhpur (7.39), Kota (2.47), Udaipur (16.92), Coimbatore (13.16), Madurai (13.60), Salem (1.15), Trichy (15.60), Tuticorin (1.01), Agartala (36.60), Agra (9.63), Allahabad (21.10), Kanpur (7.32), Lucknow (46.34), Varanasi (32.11), Dehradun (3.74), Pantnagar (5.27), Bagdogra (13.61), and 42 non-operational airports (4.15) respectively.

(c) The major reason for incurring consistent losses is very low volume of traffic at these airports.

(d) Airports Authority of India is taking steps to increase the non-aeronautical revenue at these airports to the extent possible and also to reduce the controllable expenditure.